

Road to War, appeasement cartoons.notebook

Hitler's Rise to Power

July 29, 1921	Hitler assumes control of the National Socialist German Workers (Nazi) Party
Nov. 9-9, 1923	Hitler's Munich Beer Hall Putsch fails
July 18, 1925	<i>Mein Kampf</i> published
Jan. 30, 1933	Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany by President Paul von Hindenburg
Feb. 27, 1933	German Reichstag mysteriously burns down; Communists blamed and arrested
March 23, 1933	Enabling Act passed by Reichstag; Hitler assumes dictatorial power
July 14, 1933	Nazi party declared the official party of Germany; all other parties are banned
Oct. 14, 1933	Germany quits the League of Nations
Aug. 2, 1934	President von Hindenburg dies
Aug. 19, 1934	Hitler combines offices of president and chancellor; assumes the title of Führer

World War II

Entrance task: Think: Who was responsible for the war? Chamberlain or Hitler?

Today: The road to war

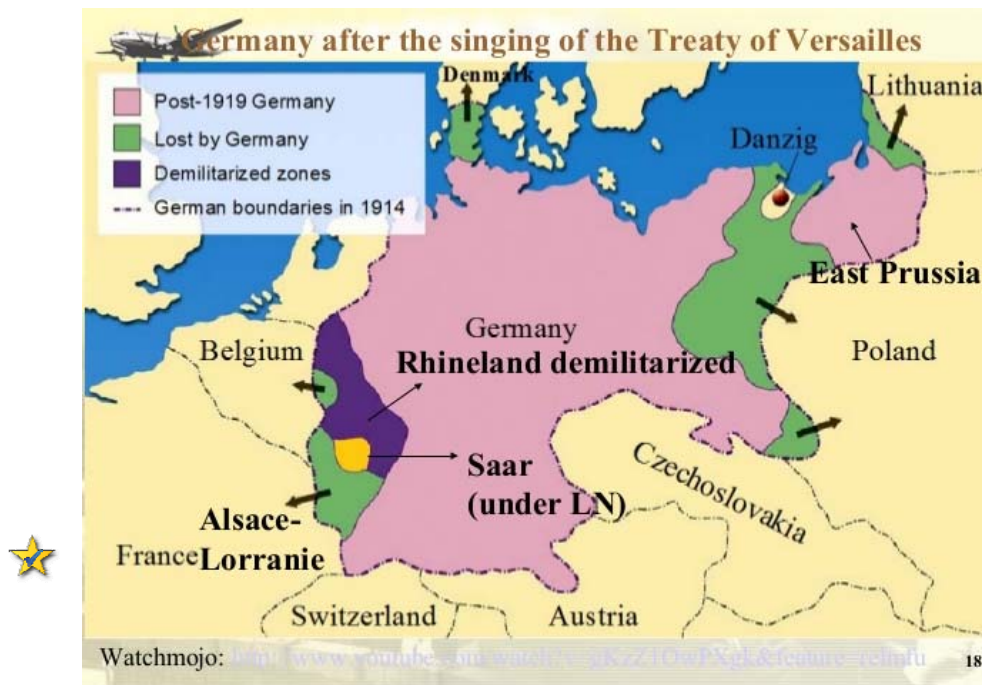
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The Road to War

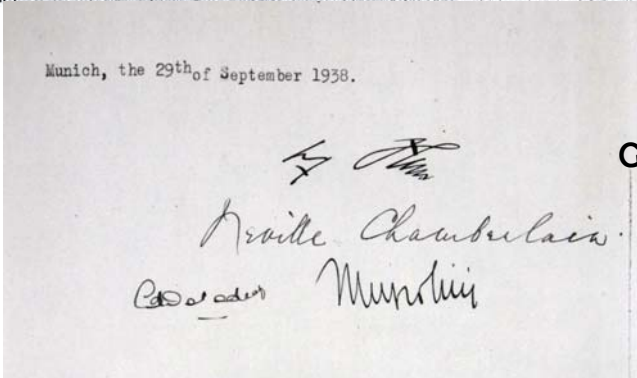
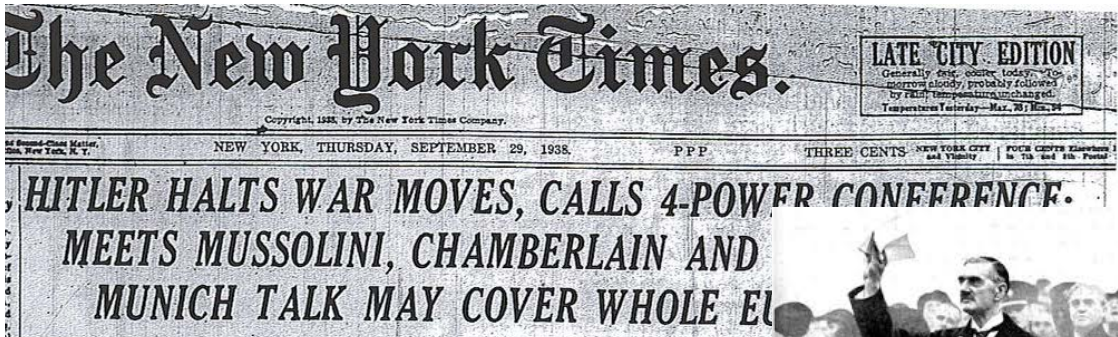
* Violations of the Versailles Treaty addressed by appeasement

March 16, 1935	* Military conscription introduced in Germany
Oct. 3, 1935	Italian army invades Ethiopia
March 7, 1936	* German troops remilitarize the Rhineland
July 17, 1936	Spanish Civil War erupts; Hitler and Mussolini send aid to fascist Franco
Oct. 25, 1936	Rome-Berlin Axis alliance formed
May 28, 1937	Neville Chamberlain becomes Prime Minister of England
June 11, 1937	Josef Stalin begins purge of Red Army
July 7, 1937	Full scale war erupts between China and Japan
March 12, 1938	* Germany invades Austria; <i>Anschluss</i> (union) proclaimed
Sept. 30, 1938	MUNICH CONFERENCE
Oct. 1, 1938	Franco becomes dictator of Spain
Oct. 15, 1938	German troops occupy Czech Sudetenland
Nov. 9-10, 1938	<i>Kristallnacht</i>
March 15-16, 1939	* German troops occupy the "rump" of Czechoslovakia
Aug. 23, 1939	Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact
Sept. 1, 1939	* German army invades Poland – last straw in the appeasement process
Sept. 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany
Sept. 17, 1939	Red Army invades Poland in accordance with Nazi-Soviet Pact
Sept. 27, 1939	Warsaw falls to the Nazis
Nov. 30, 1939	Red Army attacks Finland
Dec. 14, 1939	Soviet Union kicked out of League of Nations
March 12, 1940	Finland signs peace treaty with USSR
Sept. 27 1939 – Apr. 1940	The Phony War?





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God Bless You, Mr. Chamberlain



Appeasement: The Munich Agreement, 1938 September

Peace in Our Time
1:21 min

British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain
40 sec. song

Now we have "peace in our time!" Herr Hitler is a man we can do business with.

Occupation of the Sudetenland



was welcomed
by the people.
Why?

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www.alamy.com - CPM79G



Krystallnacht The Night of Broken Glass





Rome-Berlin Axis, 1939 May



The "Pact of Steel"

The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, 1939 August



**Foreign Ministers
von Ribbentrop & Molotov**





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Why shouldn't the democracy figure help the dictatorship figure?

Was Chamberlain guilty of appeasing Hitler?

What message does this convey about the appeasement process?

'Remember . . . One More Lollypop, and Then You All Go Home!'



Who do these sea monsters represent?

Who is appeased?

What is appeasement?

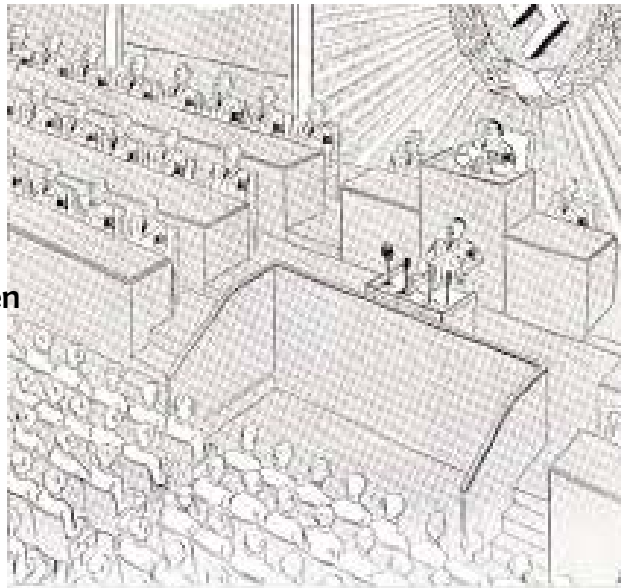
Will appeasement work?

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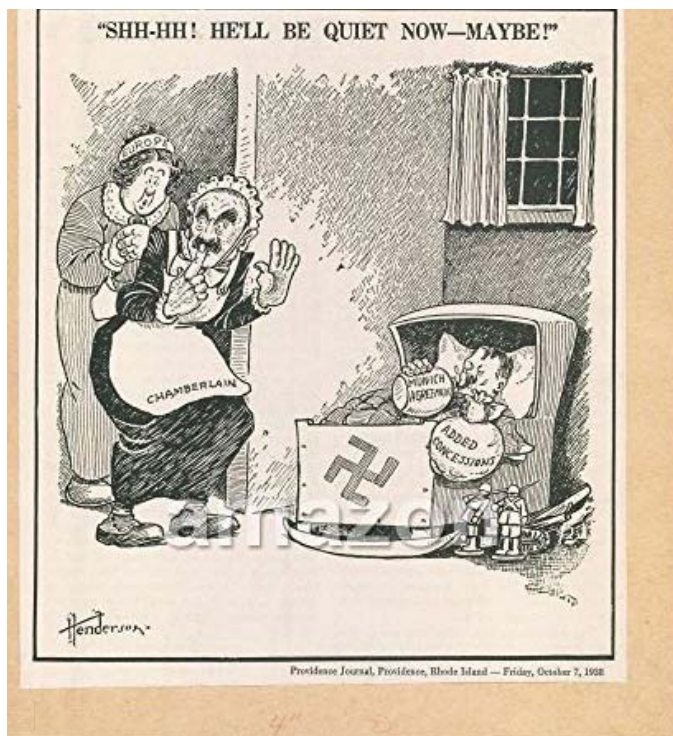
Why would no one contradict the speaker?

What type of political movement is represented?

What do you think would happen if someone contradicted the speaker?



"I think I may say, without fear of contradictions . . ."



Who are the figures in this cartoon and what countries do they represent?

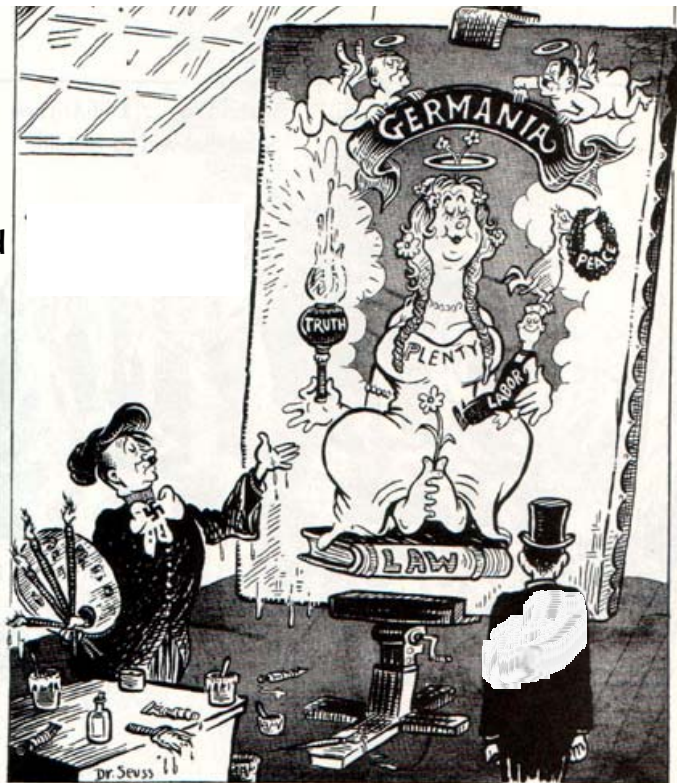
What policy did the "nursemaids" use to keep the baby quiet?

What happened during the 1930s after the "baby" finished the "bottle?"

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Who is the artist
What feeling is he trying
to evoke?

Based on your knowledge of
this period, is what's portrayed
show reality in Germany
in the 1930s?



Ho Hum! No chance of contagion.

By Dr. Seuss

What US policy is represented
in this cartoon?

What is wrong with Europe?

Do you think the US could be
successful with this policy?

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Who are these two people?

What's the relationship between these two?

What events is the cartoon referencing?

Why would world leaders be surprised by this event?



RENDEZVOUS

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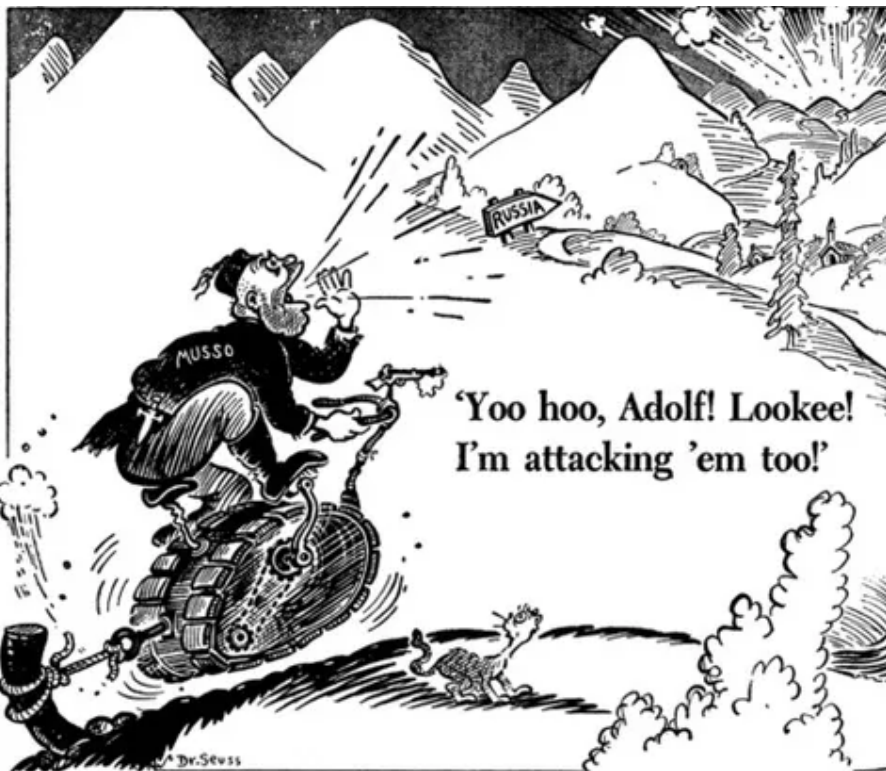


Next!

What are some symbols in this cartoon and what do they represent?

What event is portrayed?

Why is this event important?



What does this cartoon say about the role of Italy and Mussolini in WW II?

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*"The Claw of the Italian
Invader Grasps to Enslave Us"*
~ Spain

What event is being referenced?

Why is this event important to the
start of World War II?

What leader and government
emerged victorious from this
conflict?







A Divided France



The map shows France divided into three main regions: 'GERMAN OCCUPIED FRANCE' in the north and west, 'VICHY FRANCE' in the south and east, and 'SPAIN' to the southwest. Major cities like Paris, Orleans, Nantes, Tours, Dijon, Vichy, Lyons, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseille, and Toulon are marked. Surrounding countries like Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy are also labeled. A red arrow points from the title 'A Divided France' to the map.



Henri Petain

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide contains five small images: a soldier in a German uniform, a swastika symbol, a soldier in a French uniform, a machine gun, and a portrait of a man with glasses and a mustache, likely a Japanese official.

The French Resistance



The flag of the Free French, featuring a blue field with a white cross and a red cross in the center.

The Free French



The Maquis



General Charles DeGaulle

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide contains five small images: a soldier in a German uniform, a swastika symbol, a soldier in a French uniform, a machine gun, and a portrait of a man with glasses and a mustache, likely a Japanese official.







The Atlantic Charter

THE Atlantic Charter

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the PRIME MINISTER, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the UNITED KINGDOM, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries in which they have their hopes for a better future for the world.

1. They reiterate their unalterable commitment to self-determination.
2. They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.
3. They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see no sovereignty rights and self-government imposed on them that have been forcibly imposed on them.
4. They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the rights of all nations, great or small, to peace and stability, of which, in equal degree, is the right and the duty of the world which are needed for their common prosperity.
5. They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.
6. After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.
7. Such a peace should create all means to preserve the high seas and oceans without limitation.
8. They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression inside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practical measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

August 14, 1941

- ☑ Roosevelt and Churchill sign treaty of friendship in August 1941.
- ☑ Solidifies alliance.
- ☑ Fashioned after Wilson's 14 Points.
- ☑ Calls for League of Nations type organization.




Operation Barbarossa: Hitler's Biggest Mistake

Operation Barbarossa, 1941

Areas of fierce fighting
Front line, Dec. 1941


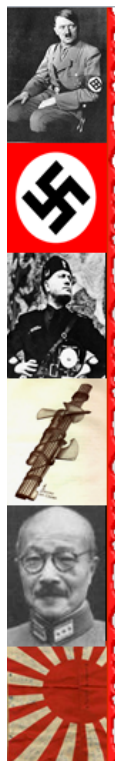
Operation Barbarossa launched June 22, 1941

Battle of Stalingrad: Winter of 1942-1943




German Army	Russian Army
1,011,500 men	1,000,500 men
10,290 artillery guns	13,541 artillery guns
675 tanks	894 tanks
1,216 planes	1,115 planes

The North Africa Campaign: The Battle of El Alamein, 1942



Gen. Ernst Rommel,
The "Desert Fox"




Gen. Bernard
Law
Montgomery
("Monty")

The Italian Campaign ["Operation Torch"] : Europe's "Soft Underbelly"



- ☒ Allies plan assault on weakest Axis area - North Africa - Nov. 1942-May 1943
- ☒ **George S. Patton** leads American troops
- ☒ Germans trapped in Tunisia - surrender over 275,000 troops.



The Allies Liberate Rome: June 5, 1944



The U.S. Army Campaigns of World War II




Waverly Soldier Suffers Wounds

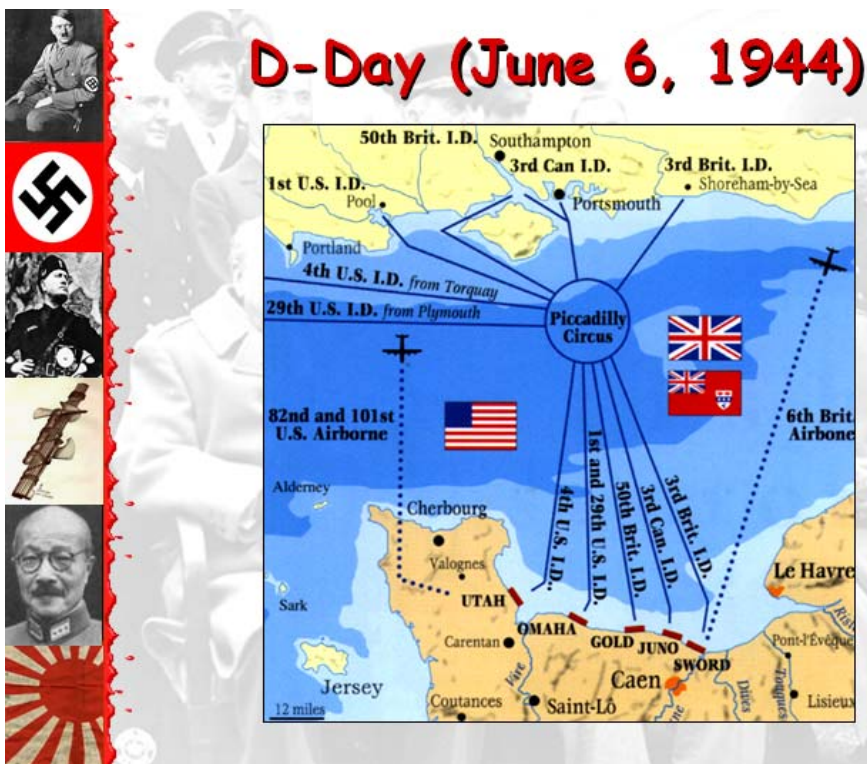
Pvt. Walter Vanderpool, son of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Vanderpool of 612 Cayuta avenue, Waverly, has been slightly wounded in action.



PVT. WALTER VANDERPOOL

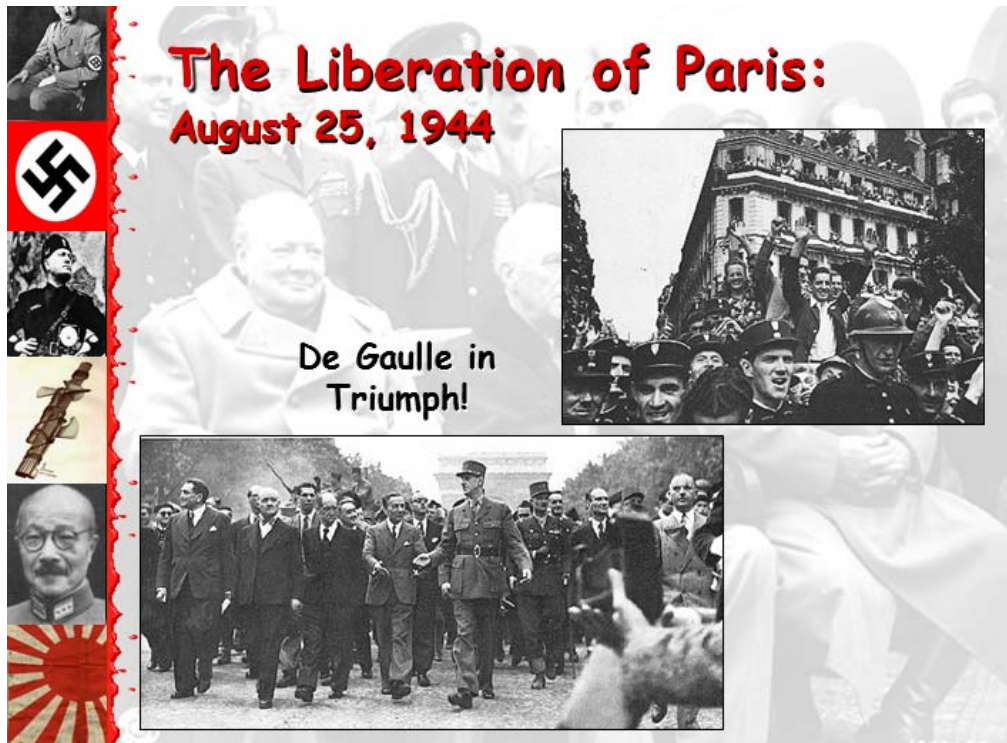
tion it was reported this morning, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderpool received word from the War department that Pvt. Vanderpool, who is a member of the paratroop battalion of the U. S. Army air forces, was slightly wounded somewhere in Italy June 12, but no details were listed.

He has been stationed overseas for the past five months. He entered the service April 1943 and received his training at Ft. Benning, Ga., and Camp Mackall, N.C.



The Liberation of Paris: August 25, 1944

De Gaulle in
Triumph!



The Battle of the Bulge: Hitler's Last Offensive

Dec. 16, 1944
to
Jan. 28, 1945



Waverly Soldier Killed in Action Parents Notified

Pvt. Walter Vanderpool, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Vanderpool of 612 Cayuta avenue, Waverly, was killed in action in



Pvt. Walter Vanderpool

France on November 4, according to word received by his parents from the War Department last night.

The last letter his parents received directly from him was dated October 22 from somewhere in Southern France where he was with the U. S. paratroopers.

Pvt. Vanderpool had been wounded in action in Italy on June 22 and subsequently was awarded the Order of the Purple Heart.

The local youth attended Waverly schools and for some time was employed by the Lehigh Valley. Prior to entering the service in April, 1943, he was employed by the Curtiss Wright corporation in Buffalo.

He took his training in this country at Camp McCall, N.C., and Ft. Benning, Ga., before going overseas in May of this year.

Surviving besides his parents are three brothers, Leonard and Charles, at home, and Pvt. Robert, now stationed with a quartermaster outfit of the U. S. army somewhere in France; five sisters, Dorothy at home, Mrs. Eleanor Place of Towanda, and Mrs. Tillie Ward, Mrs. Bertha Loomis and Mrs. Catherine Squires, all of Waverly.

Give Details of Soldier's Death

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Vanderpool of 612 Cayuta avenue, Waverly, have received a letter from Capt. Charles Brown, chaplain, telling them details of the death of their son, Pvt. Walter Vanderpool, in France on Nov. 4, 1944.

The letter states that Pvt. Vanderpool, a paratrooper, was sleeping in a house in Sospel in southern France when an installation of an enemy mine exploded. He was buried in an allied cemetery in Draguignan, France, and on Dec. 3 his regiment held memorial services for him and several others.

Pvt. Vanderpool was 20 years old and attended Waverly schools. He entered the service in April, 1943, and prior to that was employed by the Curtiss Wright corporation in Buffalo. He had received the purple heart for wounds received in action in Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderpool have another son, Pvt. Robert Vanderpool, who is stationed with a quartermaster outfit somewhere in France.

Yalta: February, 1945

- ☒ FDR wants quick Soviet entry into Pacific war.
- ☒ FDR & Churchill concede Stalin needs buffer, FDR & Stalin want spheres of influence and a weak Germany.
- ☒ Churchill wants strong Germany as buffer against Stalin.
- ☒ FDR argues for a 'United Nations'.



The Big Three
Churchill, FDR, Stalin





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